

The Wilmington Sun.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1878.

3 Cents a Copy.

Cape Fear Democrats!

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Wilmington in Earnest!

ABLE SPEECHES BY SENATOR MERRIMON
and MAJ. ENGELHARD.

Grand Rally—Great Enthusiasm!

DEATH KNELL OF RUSSELL & CO.

The demonstration made by the Democrats last night, will long be remembered in Wilmington as the great rally of 1878. Every arrangement for the occasion had been made, and when the time came, all was ready and in order. At an early hour in the evening the procession formed and marched to the Purcell House, where it was reorganized, and, being joined by the carriages, again took up the march to the City Hall. The procession was headed by the Concert Cornet Club; after this came the Tilden Guards, and citizens, and the rear was brought up by the carriages containing the speakers and distinguished gentlemen. In the Hall, a stage had been erected for the occasion and was artistically decorated with United States flags. The speaker was escorted to his seat, and after music, Mr. F. W. Kercheval, chairman of the committee on arrangements, opened the exercises by proposing the name of Col. J. W. Atkinson, for President of the meeting. It was put to the house and carried by applause. The following gentlemen were then nominated and elected as Vice-Presidents: Hon. George Davis, Hon. O. P. Meares, Hon. A. H. Van Boecklin, Hon. John Dawson, J. L. Holmes, Esq., W. W. Waters, Esq., T. C. McHenry, Col. J. L. Cantwell, Henry Nutt, Esq., O. G. Parsley, Esq., Capt. W. M. Parker, C. H. Robinson, Esq., Capt. R. S. Radcliffe, Maj. C. H. Stedman, F. H. Darby, James Alderman, Sol. Bear, Esq., Maj. James Kelly, Hon. S. H. Fishlake, Capt. C. D. Myers, Alrich Atkinson, G. J. Honey, Esq., Alfred Martin, Dr. Bellamy, A. Weil, Esq., Dr. A. J. Delfosse, Dr. G. W. Worth, W. H. McRary, Donald McKee, DeBruz Cutlar, Robert Lilly, Dr. B. F. Cobb, J. E. Lippitt, and E. E. Burris, Esqs.

For Secretaries: J. M. Cronley, J. T. James, and W. H. Harris, were nominated and elected.

This perfecting the organization, Col. John W. Atkinson came forward and introduced the speaker of the day in the following language:

It gratifies me tonight to introduce to a Wilmington audience, one of North Carolina's most distinguished sons. You all know him by reputation, for he has written his name high and indelibly on the Roll of American Statesmen as Senator from North Carolina. He has taken a position second to none of those distinguished men who represent the Southern States at the National Capitol. I do him but justice when I say that, while he has watched most vigilantly and jealously the rights of his constituency and of his own people, he has always discussed questions submitted to him as a statesman looking to the good of the whole country, and not simply to that of a section. This distinguished gentleman comes here tonight to give you some account of his actions as your representative in the United States Senate and also to confer and advise with you as to those measures, which, in his judgment, should be agitated for the future, more especially with reference to the great questions of trade and finance. These, gentlemen, are questions of such paramount importance to us who have suffered under the pressure of such hard times for the long five years last past that all others seem to dwindle by comparison into insignificance. I need hardly, therefore, enjoin your earnest attention to what he has to say, and as I have been selected to invite you to the great feast which is now prepared, I shall, without further remark, content myself by introducing to you, gentlemen, the Hon. Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina.

[We had arranged for a full stenographic report of the address of Senator Merrimon, but the hoarseness of the speaker and the abominable acoustic shortcomings of the hall prevented this exhibition of enterprise. It was simply impossible for the stenographer to catch large portions of the speech, and he very properly abandoned the attempt after a reasonable time. What follows is the best synopsis obtainable.]

SENATOR MERRIMON.
Mr. President—I beg to tender you my sincere thanks for the very kind and complimentary treatment with which you have been pleased to present me to this immense audience tonight. I sincerely wish that I were more worthy of your high commendations. It affords me a very large measure of satisfaction to be among you. I am glad to have this opportunity to revive my acquaintance with so many and make that of many more of the excellent people of the city of Wilmington. I beg to salute you all with feelings of cordial friendship and good will and my best wishes for your prosperity and especial happiness, collectively and individually.

I appear before you this evening for the purpose of discussing in your hearing some of the many topics of a popular nature which now agitate the public mind, and which, in my judgment, involve to a very material extent your substantial influence. You observe that I am quite hoarse, and suffering from cold. I fear that on this account I shall not be able to discuss these topics so thoroughly, or to entertain you as I would wish. If I fail

in this respect this explanation is due you and myself. I will do the best I can under the circumstances, and beg your indulgence.

The speaker said he did not propose to undertake to entertain his audience with polished words and phrases, nor would he endeavor to excite their mirth and laughter. The subjects which he wished to discuss were too serious to admit of this. In submitting what he had to say to his purpose to address their calm and deliberate judgment. He would not, if he had the power, seek to arouse their passions or excite prejudice in the mind of any one. He desired, if possible, to give them some information which would enable them to come to a right conclusion on the great questions which would come under their influence to-day. He wished to produce conviction on the minds of his hearers and to speak the truth from his own standpoint and as he understood it.

Men naturally appreciate above all things, their lives and their liberties, and whatever tends to secure these is deeply of interest to them. Therefore in all countries where intelligence prevails we find the spirit and the love of liberty, and there also we always find the people interested in the nature and forms of government. When government is safe and life and liberty are secure and peace prevails, then men but rarely think about their material interests and those things that tend to promote their comfort, their material prosperity and happiness. It is then that they think about questions of finance and protection of trade questions of finance systems of taxation, tariffs, internal revenue and other questions of economical character.

Since the close of our late war the people had been so deeply interested in the government that they had lost sight of economical questions and perhaps had not paid that attention necessary for their good. It afforded him (the speaker) pleasure to say that, in his judgment, government was now safe and life and liberty secure. He trusted the time was a long way in the future that anxiety need be felt on that subject, and under Providence what the American people had to do now was to see that honest, capable men were put in government to administer to the prosperity of the people. Since this was a recognized fact the people were beginning to think upon economical questions, not only in North Carolina but throughout the South and the Union.

But before he proceeded to the question which he wished to discuss he would fairly direct their attention to a topic that underlay all questions of an economical character. There was not one present who was not affected by it. It was a subject of the greatest interest and importance to every man in society—high or low, rich or poor—next to his eternal salvation. And yet, he feared, this subject was too generally neglected. It was not discussed as it ought to be by the public men or by the press. It was left too much in the background. What was this subject, he would ask? It was the subject of labor. Labor underlies every question of an economical character. There was nothing valuable in this life that was not the product of labor. He wished them to remember that. What was labor? It was human nature supplying itself from the objects it meets round about it. To illustrate: There was a thousand acres of magnificent forest land across the river. What was it worth? The forest was felled, the ground broken and the crops planted; till it was harvested, put in shape? There was a mine of gems out there, but of what worth were they till the miner dug them up and the workman took them to his laboratory and refined them? Nothing at all. What were the mighty forests in the West worth until the laborer came with axe and mallet, cleared the land and supplied the best and the great kinds to feed the millions of the earth? Nothing at all. Everything they had on their persons were products of labor. If he had five cent nickel in his pocket somebody worked for it. All the wealth in this city, all the accumulated wealth in North Carolina—in the world—somebody worked for it. There was nothing he repeated that was not the product of labor. It was of the greatest importance that every man should understand it, and that those who understood it best should make those who understood it least understand it better. There was no higher earthly subject that could engage their attention than this subject of labor, and it underlay every subject he was going to discuss. He had said awhile ago that the business of government was to protect the lives, liberties and fortunes of men. And so was—that was the great object of government, for which it existed. But it was so only in theory—while it ought to be the spirit and practice of government to protect and encourage enterprise and to let every man enjoy the fruits of his own toil. While life and liberty were safe, and government was secure, he was sorry to tell them that the material condition of the country, its enterprise, &c., was not in a satisfactory condition. They all knew by personal experience and observation that industry and enterprise were not prospering in their midst. It was so in the South and it was so in other sections. One million of working men in the North—artisans for the most part were almost in a state of starvation—another were on half-pay. Children crying for bread which could not be given to them because there was no work to do.

He had witnessed a strange sight one evening a short time ago. He looked out of his window in the National Hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, and saw an immense crowd of men, about ten thousand, a demonstration of workmen. They had banners waving, transparencies with mottoes. They were shouting at the top of their voices, accompanied by music, and were proclaiming their wrongs and demanding legislation that should correct their grievances. They marched past the President's house, so that he might hear what they had to say. They said: "See us, we are distressed. There is something wrong in the party politics. We insist that there should be redress, and redress should give relief by proper legislation. Was not that a strange sight in a country like this? What did it mean? There was opportunity in plenty and yet two millions of men could not get work, and other millions are on half pay. It excites alarm. The thinking men of this country were reflecting about it to-day. The people down to the lowest ranks of society were thinking about it. In the recent riots in the North, millions of capital was destroyed by men driven to desperation.

He explained the connection of railroads with the business of the country, and indulged in some severe language. He next unfolded the workings of the National Bank system, advocating a greenback currency based on gold and silver.

He concluded with a warm eulogy on the Hon. A. M. Waddell. He said: "He has reflected credit upon his constituents. He stands at the head of one of the most important committees in your House of Representatives, and he is not only recognized as an ornament to the State but the country recognizes his talents. He has not only reflected credit on you, but on his State and on the nation. I do not hesitate to declare that you ought to vote in the ballot box for him, black and white. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

"I thank you for the courtesy and attention you have extended to me. I salute you, one and all, with cordial feelings and sincere friendship and my best wishes are for your prosperity and future happiness."

MAJ. ENGELHARD.
As the crowd were coming out of the City Hall, after hearing the speech of Judge Merrimon, loud calls were made for Maj. Engelhard, and would up by paying a glorious tribute to Judge Brooks, the only Judge in the State at the time who held that the Judiciary was not exhausted.

The conclusion of the proceedings was a serenade by the Cornet Band in front of the Purcell House. So ended a glorious evening, preparatory, we trust, to a still more glorious day of victory. Surely, to-day Waddell will bury the ungainly corpse of Daniel the Arrogant.

SUN TELEGRAMS.
EARLY AND MIDNIGHT REPORTS.
FOREIGN.

Correspondence Between the American Minister and Secretary Exarts.
LONDON, Nov. 4, 1878.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* in an editorial this afternoon, comments with some bitterness, on what it regards as a threatening dispatch addressed by Secretary Exarts to Mr. Welch, the American Minister to England, concerning the fisheries question. The *Gazette* professes to see in this dispatch a disposition on the part of the United States to take advantage of the present condition of England's foreign relations.

Preparations for the Marriage of Bismarck's Daughter.
LONDON, Nov. 4.—A Berlin dispatch says: "Bismarck has arrived in this city to attend the marriage of his daughter with Count Raulzin, to take place Wednesday next. After the wedding the Prince will proceed to Yarsin, where he will remain until Christmas."

Another Berlin dispatch denies the truth of the report published in the *Times* that Margaret Rothschild had applied for admission to the Catholic Church as preliminary to her marriage with the Duc de Guiche.

London, Nov. 4.—A Paris dispatch says a proposal to maintain the Exposition building, on Champ de Mars, in possession of the city as a place of popular entertainment, is held under consideration by the municipal council of Paris.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—The Post says: Eight weeks ago, when the treaty of Berlin was in danger, Bismarck appealed to the signatories.

London, Nov. 4.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople, says an Arab tribe between Bagdad and Bassorah, have refused to accept of communication between Bagdad and Mosul.

London, Nov. 4.—A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says it has been decided to increase the number of tickets in the exposition lottery to 12,000,000, and postpone the drawing to the 15th December.

Important Decision in the Cotton Case.
WASHINGTON, November 4.—The Supreme, to-day, decided, in the case of Washington Ford, plaintiff in error, vs. James Sargent, in error, to the Supreme Court of Mississippi, as to the question being whether the owner of the cotton, burned by James Sargent, under the order of the Southern military authorities, can recover from the said defendant the value of the cotton so destroyed. The Court holds that the destruction of the cotton, under the orders of the insurrectionary military authorities, and to prevent it from falling into Federal possession, was an act of war, for which a person executing such military orders, was relieved from the civil responsibility.

The case of Amos D. Williams, appellant, vs. Johnson Hagood, was substituted for Thomas C. Dunn, Comptroller General of South Carolina; William Guernsey, Treasurer of Charleston county, et al., appellants, in error, to the Supreme Court of the United States District of South Carolina. This is the bill in equity in which the relief sought is "an injunction, commanding the Comptroller to cease from refusing to levy a tax for retiring certain certificates of the State indebtedness, and commanding the County Treasurer to cease from refusing to receive the same for taxes and dues to the State, except to pay interest on bonds to prevent it from falling into Federal possession, was an act of war, for which a person executing such military orders, was relieved from the civil responsibility.

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Accidental Killing.
NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—Capt. Peter Harvey, of the Schooner "Three Brothers" while hunting on Deer Island, near Biloxi, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

THE YELLOW FEVER.
CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 4.—The local board of health has declared the epidemic at an end.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The weather to-day is sultry and threatening; rain probable. From 6 o'clock last evening to noon today there six orders for internment of persons who died of yellow fever, both within and outside of the city limits. One new case reported last night, a returned refugee.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 4.—Montgomery's total contribution to the fever sufferers is \$9,500. The Relief Association closed Saturday by sending \$100 to the wife and children of Lieutenant Bener.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The weather to-day is clear and warm. Deaths for the past twenty-four hours 4; new cases 21.

CAIRO, November 4.—Two deaths of yellow fever within the last 48 hours, 2 or 3 new cases. Temperature near the earth's surface has reached a freezing point nearly every night during the past week.

Arrests in New York by Davenport.
NEW YORK, November 4.—It is rumored, to-day, that John I. Davenport has issued warrants for several persons charged with election frauds, and that many arrests would follow. Davenport said, "I expect a great many arrests will be made this afternoon and evening, but I positively decline to say what parties will be arrested, or what charges against them are, or who are to be arrested, as that might interfere with the course of justice. All of these things will come out, when the accused are brought up for examination."

A Vessel Sunk.
WASHINGTON, November 3.—The Signal Corps Station at Cape Hatteras reports the crew of the Hattie G. Dow, that sunk on the end of Hatteras Shoals, twelve miles south of Cape Hatteras, October 31st, arrived at Hatteras Inlet, yesterday, in a boat. The vessel was bound from Bull River, S. C., to New York, loaded with phosphate. The crew, nine in number, were all saved.

Wreck on Little Traverse Bay.
CHICAGO, November 4.—The schooner John P. March, with a crew of four men, is reported a total wreck, and all on board lost at Good Harbor, Little Traverse Bay. Several casualties are reported. A storm has been most terrific seen on the lake for 16 years. Nothing has yet been heard from the propeller City of Montreal, which was bound for Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Accident.
NEW YORK, November 4.—Frederick Stelling, a workman on a sugar refinery in Williamsburg, who was engaged in stirring up boiling sugar in an immense vat, fell into the seething liquid. His screams brought men to his assistance, and he was taken out. He was removed to the hospital, but he can scarcely survive.

Invalid Election.
VERSAILES, November 4.—The Chamber of Deputies has declared the election of M. Leroux, Bonapartist, to be invalid. During the debate, Paul de Carnague was called to order for interrupting one of the speakers, and for saying there was nothing in common between the Bonapartists and President MacMahon, since the latter had perjured himself.

Diplomatic.
ROME, November 4.—Diretta states France has issued a note, advising that the diplomatic pressure be exerted in favor of the claims of Greece on Turkey. Italy and Germany have already consented to mediate between Greece and the Porte.

French Ministers Resigned.
ATHENS, November 4.—In the Chamber, to-day, the new Ministry moved, as a test of confidence, that the House adjourn for two weeks. The motion was rejected by a vote of 87 against 80. Ministers immediately resigned.

Destructive Fire in Montezuma, Ga.
MACON, Ga., Nov. 4.—A fire in Montezuma has destroyed the west half of the business portion of that town. Eleven stores with light stocks of goods were burned. The loss is estimated at \$13,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of \$3,500. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Greenbackers.
BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The Greenbackers of the Fourth District who were indignant at the declaration of Wendell Phillips, held a meeting Saturday night and nominated as a candidate for Congress, Mr. Washburn, who accepts the nomination.

The Pistol in Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—Jason Metcalfe, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, Ky., was shot and killed yesterday by H. C. Magee, a well known politician, during a heated discussion of political matters.

Shorter Telegrams.
T. Alabama and Great Southern Railroad from Chattanooga to Vicksburg is again open.

W. R. Ellis and Wm. C. Morrison, have been appointed Revenue Storekeepers and Gaugers for the Sixth District of North Carolina.

A special dispatch from Peoria, says: Eaton & Co.'s elevator, with fifty five thousand bushels of corn and oats, was burned by incendiary yesterday evening. Fully insured.

At a meeting of the permanent coal operators to-day, to consider the propriety of continuing the present combination another year. A committee from Lehigh region will confer with other regions on the subject.

A thanksgiving service, held at Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Selma, Ala., last night, at which a contribution of two hundred dollars were made up for the families of the Presbyterian ministers, who died of yellow fever.

The Fair Association at Montgomery, Ala., offers four hundred dollars as a premium to the military companies. Two hundred to the best drilled, one hundred to the second, and fifty to the third.

Very little if any, excepting routine business, was transacted in the public department at Washington to-day, owing to the very clean sweep made for voters in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Western States.

The Massachusetts Election.
Public interest centres very strongly in the Massachusetts gubernatorial election of Tuesday next. Talbot's friends confidently claim a majority of 20,000 or 25,000 for him, nevertheless the indications are that the conservative people of the State are anxious. The campaign against Butler is pursued with great vigor and great bitterness, and there seems to be a dread of a "still hunt" by the champion demagogue.

It is said that the manufacturing cities are likely to go for Butler, but that he will be beaten by the reserve or stay-at-home vote unless there should be a severe rain storm. It is predicted that an immense vote will be cast, and some leading men of business, in order to bring this out more effectively, propose to close all stores and business places during the day. The large exporting and jobbing houses in Boston very generally favor this plan.

French Fashion.
Instead of bridesmaids, fashion in France now prescribes two tiny pages, who are chosen from the prettiest of the boy relatives of the bride or bridegroom. These are dressed in velvet of the bride's favorite color. At a recent wedding the tiny court dress was of sapphire velvet, with white silk stockings and velvet shoes with diamond buckles. A bouquet composed of a rosebud, an orange blossom and a branch of myrtle is attached to the left side. They perform the usual role of the bridesmaid, carry the bride's missal bouquet and gloves, and, in addition, meet her and assist her from and in the carriage step.

The Eades Jetties.
The New Orleans *Times* claims that the channel produced by the Eades jetties is now almost as good as the one in New York harbor. The largest vessels pass through it with ease. The same paper remarks that ocean freights have been so light in consequence that the saving on cotton alone from the port of New Orleans the past season was \$1,600,000.

The Chinese Embassy arrived in Baltimore this afternoon from Washington and were received at the City Hall by the Mayor and other city officials, after which they dined at the Carrollton Hotel and then visited the Maryland Institute fair.

NEW YORK HERALD.
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Newsdealers may obtain supplies of the World in any quantity and at an early hour at the up-town office. Orders should be left before 2 p. m.

TO OUR READERS.
If you cannot find the World on the news stand, or at a news dealer, or if you will confer a favor by informing "the publisher of the fact."

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DIED.
VANCE—HARRIET NEWELL FOST VANCE, daughter of J. A. late Rev. Thomas Epps, Pastor of Presbyterian Church at Salisbury, born July 11th, 1832, married in Morganton, N. C., August 2nd, 1853, died in Raleigh after a lingering illness, Nov. 3rd, 1878.

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